RUTLAND HERALD.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1864. From the Daily of March 11.

Southern and Border State Testi-The senseless charge of Copperheads

that northern anti-slavery interference and agression are the guilty cause of the parent war, is emphatically refuted by men who ought to be most intimately familiar with its origin. Not only this, but so far as any portion of the North can be charged with the responsibility, It is fixed upon the same men who since the outbreak of the rebellion have devoted their energies to helping it on, by embarrassing the efforts of the government to prosecute it to the overthrow of

the traitors. In the House of Representatives a few days ago, Mr. Rollins of New Hampshire read the well-known letter of Franklin Pierce to Jefferson Davis, written January 6, 1860, wherein Pierce encourages and comforts treason and incipient rebellion, by assuring the arch-traitor Davis, that "without discussing the question of right, of abstract power to secede, he (Pierce) has never believed that absolute disruption of the Union can occur without blood; and if through the madness of northern abolitionism, that dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely; it will be within our own northern borders, in our own streets, between the two classes of citizens to whom he has referred, and that those who defy law and scout constitutional obligations will, if we ever reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home."

And Mr. Rollins asked the question: Now I wish to ask the gentleman from Kentucky, if in his judgment that class of politicians in the North represented by such men as Vallandigham of Ohio. Seymour of New York, and ex-President Pierce of New Hampshire, entertaining and proclaiming such sentiments as those I have just read, have not done infinitely more to stimulate and encourage the rebels to take up arms against the government of the United States and prolong the war than all the speeches and efforts of all the abolitionists combined?

"Sunset" Cox had serious objections to this plain question. It would affect the New Hampshire election. Besides "the gentleman distorts the intention of that letter." Unless allowed to reply, he oba jected to the interruption.

Mr. Green Clay Smith of Kentucky, appealed to by Mr. Rollins, made this rather emphatic answer:

Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Rollins), I say emphatically, yes; and in reply to the objection of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Cox), I say let the letter of ex-President Pierce speak for itself .-This is not a war between abolitionists and proslavery men, but a war between loyal men and traitors-a war resulting from a deep laid conspiracy many years ago on the part of bad, ambitious and despotic men of the South. And when they began it they hoped doubtless, from pleages made, that they would have aid in the North. They confidently expected a milrom the Fr in their unholy crusade against the government, and it is too true they had their aiders, abettors and comforters in the North; and to-day every word spoken, every sentiment uttered, every sympa-thy expressed in the North in favor of the rebels, but hinders the government and strengthens the rebellion; and he who does thus speak or feel finds no friends among the loyal men of Ken-tucky, for we hate the rebels South and despise the rebels North; and I declare from my place here, for myself and for them, that whether the leaders and conspirators of this great crime be Southerners or Northeners, in the South or in the North, they deserve death, and should be hung summarily, as a terror to those who shall live after us.

The Charleston Courier some years ago made an admission, which is the more valuable because made before the outbreak of the rebellion, and is appropos here. In commenting upon a speech much noticed at the South, made by Theodore Parker at an anti-Nebraska meeting held Feb. 16, 1854, tracing the consecutive steps of the slave power, the Courier said :

"There are frequent passages in this strange exhibition of the mad parson which, in the main, truthfully as well as strongly detail and depict the various occasions on which Southern interests have obtained the mastery in Congress, or at least, important advantages, which are well worthy the consideration of all who erroneously suppose that the action of the general government has been on the whole adverse to slavery."

Again, as to the pernicious influence of northern copperhead demonstrations in prolonging the war, a Southerner writes to the Baltimore American, over his own signature, as follows:

"I have been a resident of the State of Mississippi for more than twenty-three years, was there at the breaking out of the rebellion, and till long after the fall of Vicksburg, and I know something about the pernicious influence of the hes of the pretended peace party of the North on the rebels of the South .-They have done more by their elamor for peace to prolong this bloody struggle than any other single cause touching the war. And by their false pretensions of horror at the great slaughter of human life in this war, they have indirectly been the cause of the untimely death of tens of thousands of their fellow citizens. If I have any prejudices in this matter, my early educa-tion and all my associations through life would predispose me to side with the South. But I see no redeeming features in this unholy rebellion."

The Baltimore American reports great activity in recruiting colored men in that city and throughout the State. the free colored people assisting hearti-ly by holding meetings for the purpose. It is thought the colored men of Balti-more will enlist a full brigade,

TRLEGRAPHIC INCIDENT. - Mr. Gray, whose recent escape from Rebeldom we have spoken of, related to us a telegraphic incident of the late rebel attack on our small force south of Newbern, North Carolina, which is worth repeating. On reaching the railroad running from Newbern to Beaufort, N. C., the rebels cut the telegraphic wire, and a rebel operator connected an instrument with the wire to Beaufort for the purpose of acquiring useful information of our forces there. He informed the federal operator at the latter place, that the rebels had attacked us (the federal soldiers) in overwhelming numbers, and asked what forces could be sent from Beaufort to our (federal) assistance. The Beaufort operator at once suspected that a stranger was on the wire, from a difference in the manner of handling the instrument, and communicated his suspicions to the federal officers at Beaufort. The following message in substance was sent back addressed, ostensibly, to our officers: "Hold on for an hour; a division is now landing here, and we can send you all the troops you want immediately." Upon receiving this intelligence, the rebels concluded it was best to "skedaddle," and skedaddled accordingly.

Mr. G. informs us, by the way, that a slight error occurred in our statement of his recent escape from Rebeldom. The attack on our troops, spoken of, occurred a few days before Mr. Gray got across the river from Swansboro, instead of after his arrival within our lines, as

THE FLORIDA EXPEDITION .- A Jacksonville correspondent of the New York Post ascribes the recent disaster to our forces in Florida to the too confiding treatment of the inhabitants by General Seymour. All trade restrictions were removed at Jacksonville, in order to encourage the business men of Florida to resume trade under the old flag. On taing the oath of allegiance people were allowed to come and go freely throughout the lines, and doubtless many spies were thus enabled to obtain important information relative to the strength of our forces and their intended movements. The impression became general, made by the reports of this class of persons, that we should not encounter the rebels in force till we reached Tallahassee. The writer says:

"In the mean time the vigilant enemy had pushed a strong force down ten miles this side of Lake City, and formed in an important strategic point, an intrenched camp, covering rifle pits. This had been done so quietly, so skilfully and secretly, that our officers knew noth ing of it till they found themselves in the nicely prepared ambuscade. Whilst on the march, many companies not having their guns loaded, much of the artillery empty, and with scouts and skirmishers but a short distance in advance of the main force, our army was greeted with shot, shell, grape and cannister, and we were in such close range that the gunners to some of our artillery were killed with buckshot, whilst loading their guns for the first time in the

All along the route General Seymour had treated the citizens like friends and brothers, but not one was believed among all who had informed him of the preparations that had been made to receive him at Olustee. Persons claiming to be deserters came in and informed us that there were not five thousand rebel soldiers in Florida—that nearly all had gone to reinforce Jonston, preparatory to an an assault upon Grant at Chatta nooga. We now know that immediately on our landing in Jacksonville, Beauregard sent troops from Savannah, Charleston, Atlanta, and called in all the small detachments General Finnegan had in Florida for the purpose of saving the State."

A strenuous attempt has been made by the copperheads to fix the responsibility of the disaster upon President Lincoln, asserting that he ordered it for political purposes. This is authoritatively contradicted, and no one believed it before. The Washington Republican

"We can positively state, from official information which will be laid before the Committee, that the recent campaign in Florida was indicated, guided and controlled by Gen, Gillmore himself, upon consultation with certain naval officers, who joined with the General in obtaining the President's consent to its execution. Gen. Gillmore will not hesitate to confirm this statement. The responsibility of the defeat at Olustee rests upon Gen. Seymour, who commanded our forces in that battle. In the true sense of the word, the responsibility is with Gen. Gillmore, who will not shrink from assuming it."

JIM BROOKS v. BEN. WOOD .- The New York News, "brother Ben's" paper, pitches rather savagely into J. Brooks for his "change of base" on the slavery question. The Express, Brooks' paper, thus responds:

"If Mr. Ben, Wood, in lieu of his personal attacks upon Mr. Brooks in his newspaper, will come back to Congress and attend to business, he will find that there are but ten democratic members of the House who do not in principle and substance agree with what Mr. Brooks said, viz: that as a fact, be it right or wrong, and as a fact to be recognized and accepted, as much as daylight or darkness, the slavery institution is dead -dead north, by the votes and action of such men in the Border States as Reverdy Johnson and Senator Hicks of Maryland-such men as Clay and his like in Kentucky—such men as Rollins and Blair of Missouri, and other Border States all about; dead South by the conscription of free negroes there into the Rebel army, and by the enlistment of twenty thousand slaves as working soldiers. When Mr. Wood returns to business, he will learn all that."

New Jersey is slowly waking up. The town elections on Tuesday in Burlington, Camden and Salem Counties. show handsome Union gains. Camden City chooses Union Mayor, Aldermen, &c., all through.

Feershires.

GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION .- A Special to the Cincinnati Gazette says that Gen. Grant on his way east, in conversation with a distinguished Ohio officer. expressed himself entirely satisfied with the situation of military affairs. He spoke in the highest terms of Gen. Sherman's expedition, which had given the rebellion the severest blow since the capture of Vicksburg. Gen. Sherman has destroyed forage and provisions enough to subsist the rebel army from three to six months. In one place Gen. Sher-man destroyed over \$2,000,000 worth of property. In other places he destroyed immense stores. Thousands of bushels of corn, and large quantities of wheat were set on fire and consumed. He brought in large droves of cattle, several thousand head of mules, 8,000 negroes, and over 400 prisoners, with trifling loss of men and materials on our In addition to this, by the destruction of very important railroad lines, Gen. Sherman has released Gen. McPherson's Corps from doing guard duty along the Mississippi, and restored them to service.

A Washington dispatch says it is understood in well informed quarters that Gen. Sherman's expedition was not intended to operate against Mobile or Atlanta, as was so repeatedly asserted but that it was for the express purpose of cutting off the rebel supplies and impoverishing the section of country in which he operated, a work which the rebel papers attest he successfully accomplished.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. - The exchange of prisoners has been resumed under Gen. Butler's negotiations. Six hundred federal prisoners, including 47 officers, arrived at Annapolis on Wednesday. The rebels claim that it is under the old cartel, and that the questions of negro soldiers and Butler's recognition are still in abeyance. Nevertheless, Butler seems to be conducting the exchange.

A GAME OF BRAG. - The managers of the Sanitary Fair recently held at Cincinnati, sent on a big broom to the managers of the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair, with the following message: Cincinnati has swept up \$240,000. Let Brooklyn beat that." To which Brooklyn replied. Brooklyn sees it, and goes \$260,000 better.

Prisoners taken by Kilpatrick before Richmond assert that Gen. Bragg was there commanding in person.

ANOTHER PRINTERS' STRIKE. - The compositors in the office of the Buffalo Express got on a strike on Monday, and the senior editor took his stand at the 'case." In the leading editorial he

"We expect to suffer by this action, but we cannot consent except as a dernier resort, perhaps, to surrender all our rights and interests to the custody and caprices of our employees. We respect the compositor equally with any other aid in prosecuting our business, and it has been our purpose to fully reward his labor, and hence we have offered neither provocation nor justification for this wanton attempt to embarrass and damage our business, because we reserve to ourselves some little control over our business.

McClellan and Lee in Council.-The Tribune's Washington correspondent is responsible for the following story:

A written communication was sent to the Secretary of War on Saturday last by a former member of the Maryland legis lature, and a cousin of the rebel General Lee, stating that during the battle of Andetam General Lee had his headquarters at his house; that on the night after the battle he sent a messenger into our lines to General McClellan requesting an interview at his headquar-ters; that General McClellan, accompanied by some of his staff, rode that night through the rebel lines, and had a long interview with General Lee, who among other things, informed McClellan that his army was crossing the Potomac. The writer has been subpoensed before the committee on the conduct of the war.

Foreign Recognition .- It seems that the rebels have not abandoned all hopes of foreign recognition even yet.

The Atlanta Register says:

Brigadier General Wm. Preston, whose troops did such destruction at Chickamauga, is safely on his way to Mexico, as Minister Plenipotentiary to that court. He sailed early in January from a Confederate port. He was formerly Minister to Spain under Buchanan. He is instructed to make a treaty with Maximillian, based upon the mutual recognition of the two governments, with commercial clauses granting reciprocal privileges of trade and commerce. A recognition by Maximillian will be tantamount to a recognition by France.

KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY .- The Traveller has a letter from Fortress Monroe, 7th,

which says: "The cavalry under Kilpatrick which made the recent raid around Lee's army and came down to Yorktown, have marched across the peninsula to Newport News point, and are to-day em-barking for Portsmouth, Va. from which place they will march on Suffock, where Gen. Heckman is quite seriously threatened by the enemy, said to be 20,000 Heckman is a tiger, and as Kilpatrick is to remain in command of the cavalry, no fears need be entertained that the enemy will long threaten Suf-

The enemy are pressing all points in this department.

A gentleman of Boston announced the birth of his seventh son as follows:

Cousin Mattie-Another boy this A. M.; all doing well. Our army must be filled up. Volunteering here is very brisk,—our quota is full; no draft at our house. The country is safe;—three cheers for the Union. Shall we name In haste,

Cousix ----

Local and State Items.

VERMONTER KILLED. - Walton's Journal is informed by Judge Edgerton, of Idaho, that in the late attack upon robbers in that territory, which resulted in the capture and hanging of a large number of villains, George Copley, of Brandon, Vt., or from that vicinity, was killed by the robbers.

PERSONAL.-Col. Stephen Thomas, 8th Vermont Regiment, arrived at Montpelier last Tuesday evening, looking hale and hearty. He is home at the solicitation of Gen. Banks, on business connected with the Department of the Gulf. He represents the 8th Regiment as now mustering nine hundred men, who are in good health and fine spirits.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT,-The St. Albans Company, Capt. Brown, arrived at Burlington, Tuesday afternoon and immediately went into camp there.

The commissioned officers of Company D are Henry A. Eaton, Rochester, Captain; G. W. Gibson, Sharon, First Lieutenant; Worthington Pierce, Woodstock. Second Lieutenant.

FIRE.-The dwelling house and out buildings belonging to Mrs. Keach, of Derby Center, was completely destroyed by fire on Wednesday, March 2d. The fire took from a barrel of smoking meat in the wood shed.

NEW POSTMASTER AT ST. ALBANS .- The nomination of H. N. Barber as Postmaster of St. Albans, has been confirmed by the Senate. The present incumbent, Myron Buck, is said to have resigned.

ACCIDENT.-Patrick McCarty, for several years a worthy laborer on the Vermont Central Railroad, was run over by the cars last Tuesday evening, at St. Albans, and seriously if not fatally injured.

NEW HOTEL,-A new hotel is being built in Stowe, to be opened about the 1st of June. It will be, it is said, the largest hotel in Vermont.

AN INTELLIGENT SENTRY. - After the arrival of Capt. Brown's company at the Vermont Central Depot on Tuesday, a rather verdant sentry was stationed to guard the baggage; when he was approached by an individual who had seen service and who proposed to take his musket and instruct him in the manual of arms. The intelligent sentry, contrary to all army regulations, delivered up his musket, and paced his beat without arms or accoutrements. The proficient in tactics then gracefully manipulated the musket, when suddenly the loaded institution went off and the lamentable result was that a boy who was standing near, named Cunningham, received a ball in the leg. and another youth, whose name we have been unable to ascertain, received a flesh wound just above the ankle. The proficient was immediately taken into custody by Mr. Edward Murphy of the American Hotel, and brought before Grand Juror Wheeler, who declined to prosecute, on the ground that it was an accident. It is evident that the intelligent sentry needs further instruction before doing any additional military duty. The boys are doing well .- Burlington Times.

in army chaplain preaching to his soldiers exclaimed: "If God be with us, who can be against us?" "Jeff. Davis and the devil!" promptly exclaimed one of the boys.

The Riot at Bayton, Ohio. We find in the Dayton (Ohio) Journal

full particulars of the riot in that city on the day previous. It appears that about twenty soldiers of the 44th Ohio regiment went to the office of the Dayton Empire and began to destroy the printing materials of the establishment, which is a secesh concern. Several prominent Union citizens, hearing of the demonstration, at once repaired to the spot, and after much exertion succeeded in pacifying the rioters and induced them to disperse. The rioters retired as far as the court house, where their captain, named Badger, who is said to have been intoxicated, addressed them in a very inflammatory manner. The fire bells were rung, and a great crowd assembled. The gentlemen who had been instrumental in staying the destruction of the Empire office, again appeared as peacemakers and addressed the crowd in a judicious manner, and evidently with excellent effect, but while one of them was telling the soldiers that government had called them into the service to suppress the rebellion and sustain and defend the Constitution and the laws, a notorious copperhead politician in the assemblage, named Maxwell, cried out, "and the nigger," which at once aroused the indignation of the soldiers, and they made a rush to avenge the unprovoked insult. Maxwell retreated, discharging a pistol, wounding a soldier severely in one hand. Firing then became frequent, and suddenly a number of men in citizens' clothes spread themselves like a line of skirmishers across several of the streets, and opened a reckless and wanton fire with revolvers, directly into the defenceless crowd of men, women and children. One man, Daniel Carle, a peaceful spectator, was killed, a soldier was dangerously wounded, and several other persons were injured. The firing lasted only two or three minutes, but the excitement was intense. The Mayor ordered all drinking places to be closed, and Col. Lowe, in response to a request of the citizens ordered out several companies of the 2d militia regiment to preserve the peace. At sunset all was quiet. Capt. Badger was arrested and gave bonds to appear for trial. The Journal says the firing was all done by copperheads, and that the responsibility for the riot and loss of life rests with them. The man who was killed leaves a family of eleven children.-Boston Journal.

A SHORT WAY WITH COPPERHEADS A re-enlisted soldier of the gallant 6th regiment now at home on a furlough was sneeringly asked by a copperhead "Come home to vote have you?" "Yes," was the reply, "after fighting the rebels out South two years with bullets, we are *"A troop cometh," Genesis xxx, 11. ballots." JNITED STATES INTERNAL

ANNUAL TAXES FOR 1864. ANNUAL TAXES FOR 1864.

The attention of tax-payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license, or tax, on or before the First Monday of May in each year, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such re-turn by the day specified will be liable to be as-sessed by the Assessor according to the best infor-mation which he can obtain; and in such case the

mation which he can obtain; and in such case, the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any faise or fraudulent list or statement, with untent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for license, will be demanded until the 30th [day of

June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information, will be furnished by the Assistant Assessors for the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th divisions, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the first Monday of May next, at their office, either in Rutland, Pittsford, Poultney, or Sherburne.

WM. C. KITTEREDGE,

United States Assessor,
First District of Verment.
Fairhaven, Feb. 25, 1864,
feb26:6td&w4w

TMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS! IRON IN THE BLOOD!

It is well known to the Medical Profession that THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OR LIFE ELE-MENT of the blood is

IRON.

This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if from any cause whatever, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes

reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupety the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease producing elements in all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be prediposed to disease.

To take medicine to cure diseases occasioned by IRON IN THE BLOOD.

without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone. It is only since the discovery of that valuable combination known as PERUVIAN SYRUP, that the great power of this VITALIZING AGENT over disease has been brought to light.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Is a PROTECTED Solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON, a NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE that STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DIS-EASE, by supplying the Blood with its VI PRINCIPLE OR LIFE ELEMENT, IRON. This is the secret of the wonderful success of this

remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, Boils, Ner-yous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kid-neys and Bladder, Female

Complaints, and all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or Companied by Debility or a Low STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energiaing effects are not followed by Corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing Strength, Vigor, and New Life into all parts of the System, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION!

It is an excellent substitute for Wine or Brandy
where a stimulant is needed.

The following names are taken from our pam-

phlet of testimonials, which will be sent free to any address. Lewis Johnson, M. D. Rev. John Pierpont.

Rev. John Fierpont,
Rev. Warren Burton,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,
Rev. Gurdon Roberts,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,
Rev. T. Star King,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr. A. A. Hayee, M. D.

There can be but one stronger proof than the testimony of such men as these, and that is PERSONAL TRIAL. It has cured thousands where other remedies have failed to give relief, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. For Dyspepsia and all Chronic Diseases, characterized by Debility, it is a Specific.

Prepared as heretofore, by N. L. CLARK & CO. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 18 Tremont street, J. P. DINSMORE, 491 Broadway, New York, and by all Druggists. 3:eoww:6m and by all Druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

SNUFF AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURER, 16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST. (Formerly 42 Chambers St., New York.)
Would call the attention of Dealers to the article

of his manufacture, viz: BROWN SNUFF. Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Natchitoches,
American Gentlethan, Copenhagen
YELLOW SNUFF.

YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch.
or Lundyfoot,
Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

SMOKING.—Long, No 1, No. 2, Nos. 1 & 2 mixed Granulated.

mixed Granulated.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain,
Cavendish, or Sweet, Sweet Scanted Oronoco,
Tin Foil Cavendish. SMOKING .- St. Jago, Spanisk, Canaster, Turkish.
N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. DR. SMITH announces to his patrons and the public that he is now administering Nitrous Ox-ide or Laughing Gas, by which teeth are extracted

without pain.

The advantages of the Nitrous Oxide Gas over ether and chloroform are: It is pleasant to inhale, perfectly harmless, and can be given with safety in all stages of disease.

Teeth inserted in all the modern approved styles in a neat and durable manner.

Office at his house.

Office at his house. A. G. W. SMITH. Castleton, November, 1863. nov28:w7m FOR SALE-A House, with Barn and

other buildings, all in good repair, a never-failing well of water, and two acres of choice land. Said place is situated one-half mile east of West Poultney, in which the Ripley Female Col-lege is located. Those desiring to patronize that institution will find it a desirable location Said place will be sold cheap For particulars enquire of the

A MERICAN HOUSE, Boston A MERICAN HOUSE, Boston,

Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the
United States; is sentrally located, and easy of
access from all the routes of travel. It contains a
the modern improvements, and every convenience
for the comfortan accommodation of the traveling
public. The sleeping rooms are large and well
ventilated; the suitee of rooms are well arraged,
and completely furnished for families and large
ravelling parties, and the house will continue to
be kept a first class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, rroprietor.

Boston, Jan. 1863. 6:wly inside

ASELL SEMINARY.

The Spring Term of this Institution begins on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18th. This School offers to young ladies the healthiest location in the coun-try, and a reputation for mental culture second to none in New England.

For Catalogues, &c., apply to
G. W. BRIGGS, Principal.
Auburndale, Mass., Jan. 20, 1864. 4:6tw

WISTAR'S BALSAM

WILD CHERRY Has been used for nearly

HALF A CENTURY, With the most astonishing success in curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Inflyenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Com-

plaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST including even

CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the commu-There is scarcely one individual in the commu-nity who wholly escapes, during a scanon, from some one however alightly developes, of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue. The power of the "medicinal guar" of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired.

acquired.

In this preparation, besides the virtues of the In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commingled with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value, ten fold, and forming a remedy whose power to soothe, to heal, to relieve, and to cure discusse, except the property of the p ists in no other medicine yet discovered,

From E. T. Quimby, M. A., Principal of the New Ipswich Appleton Academy."

New Ipswich N. H., Oct. 4, 1850.

Messrs. S. W. Fowns & Co.:
Gentlemen—This certifies that for more than fifteen years I have frequently used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat, to which I, in common with the rest of mankind, am subject, and it gives mankind, am subject, and it gives me pleasure to say that I consider it the very best remedy for such cases, with which I am acquainted. I would hardly know what to do without it. Respectfully yours, E. T. QUIMBY.

From John Flagg, Esq.

Bennington, N. H., Oct. 8, 1860.

Messrs. 8, W. Fowler, & Co.:

Thinking very highly of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I cheerfully give a statement of its effects in my case. Three years since I was very much reduced with a creatful Cough, which resulted in Bronchitis, affecting me so severely as to render it difficult to speak in an audible voice. to render it difficult to speak in an audible voice. To this was added severe night sweats, and I was fearful of going into a decline. After recourse to various remedies, but to no purpose however, I made use of the Balram, a few bottles of which faily restored me to health. Since that time I have had several severe attacks of Cough, but the Balsam has always removed them. I always keep it by me, and should not know how to do without it.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN FLAGG.

From Horace Cudworth, Esq.

GREENFIELD, N. H., Oct. 6, 1860.
This certifies that I have a ld Dr. Wistar's Bai-sam of Wild Cherry for many years, and of the many remedies I have in store, none have produced the good effect as has the Balsam, in curing obstinate Coughs, Colds, &c. I know of many who could not do without it. I unhesitatingly re-ommend it to my customers as the very best Ling preparation in the market.

Yours respectfully, HORACE CUDWORTH. From A. G. Tucker, Esq.

No. 4 City Hall, Manchester, N. H.,

October 10th, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. Fowler & Co.:

Please send another supply of the Wistar's
Balsam of Wild Cherry, the sales of which
are steadile Programme. are steadily increasing.

I have no remedies in store which perform such

I have no remedies in store which perform such cures, or that give such entire satisfaction.

I know of many instances where the Balsam has cured cases of stubborn Coughs which were unyieding to the use of other remedies, and there
are many consumptive patients who have been
habitually using it, who commend it as doing
them more good than any thing that they have
tried.

tried.

I do not hesitate to recommend it to my customers as being the most reliable Lang Preparation in the market.

Yours truly,
A. G. TUCKER.

From R. Fellows, M. D.

Hua., N. H., Nov. 3, 1860. S. W. Fowle & Co.:
Although I have generally a great objection to patent medicines, I can but say in justice to Dr. Wistar's Baisam of Wild Cherry, that it is a remedy of superior value for Pulmonary diseases.

I have made use of this preparation for several years, and it has proved to be very reliable and efficacious in the treatment of severe and long standing Coughs. I know of one patient, now in comfortable health, who has taken this remedy, and who, but for its use, I consider would not now S. W. FOWLE & Co.

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for sale by all Druggists. 4coww:6m THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY,

FOR LADIES! DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE. This celebrated Female Medicine is designed ex-

This celebrated Female Medicine is designed expressly for both married and single ladies, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will regulate the system in cases of obstruction from whatever cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. It will also prevent obstructions; and is therefore of the greatest value to married ladies, who from ill-health, or other reasons may wish to avoid an evil to which they are liable. If taken as directed, it will cure any case, No NATER HOW OBSTRATE; and it is also perfectly safe at all times.

B. It is put up in bottles of two different strengths, with full directions for using, and sold at the following uniform prices:

strengths, with full directions for using, and sold at the following uniform prices:

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fully and honestly attended faction guarantied.

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